INDIANAPOLIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1896-SIXTEEN PAGES.

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Commencing Tuesday, June 16, '96, \$7.50 FOR THE \$7.50 Tickets will be sold for all trains of June 2, 13, 14 and 15, good to return until June 11, or if the convention lasts longer, till one

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## Sing a song of blizzards; Pockets full of ice; Four and twenty snowstorms— (Gee! but that sounds nice.) Warble some of frost-bites, Snowballs and all that. We materialize it In a When straw hat. Say "Keep Cool!"

No need of making hard work of it.

Showers; cooler.

If you begin with your head-and begin with us-your purse won't perspire any. Here are the high-toned, very stylish Straw Hats-all styles and FRENCH SPOLIATION CLAIMS

shapes and straws-\$2, \$2.50 and \$3. And here are the kind to knock around in and keep the sun off your head just as well as the others-25c, 50c and \$1.

We recommend each kind for cool satisfaction. No charge for ventilators, trolleys or monograms. A vote on the pony for your favorite boy with each purchase.

FOR OUR MONDAY SALE WE OFFER

# "OLD OSCAR PEPPER," Full Qts.,

79c We carry the finest line of Whiskies in the State, ranging from 75c to \$2.50 per quart.

Power & Drake, Distributors of Fine Imported 16 N. Meridian St.

WALES IS NOW A HERO

MOST POPULAR MAN IN ALL BRITAIN SINCE HE WON THE DERBY.

The Prince Greeted with Applause Whenever He Appears in Public-William Astor's Toadyism.

LONDON, June 6 .- As usual during the Derby week, there has been the largest gathering in town of all sets, and the dull season in this respect was considerably enlivened. The event of the week was the Derby run on Wednesday won by the Prince of Wales's colt Persimmon. Seldom has there been such excitement in England. As for the Prince of Wales, he is simply overpowered with applause every time he shows himself in public and telegrams are still pouring into Marlborough House congratulating him on the success of his stable. The Queen, Emperor William, the Czar and most of the crowned heads have telegraphed to the Prince on the occasion. Letters have been written to the press about Persimmon and the editorial with much gush and fulsomeness. The only discordant voice thus far comes from Scotland, where the Rev. Mr. Fergus, at a meeting of the Religious Tract Society, suggested that they send colporteurs to Epsom in order to induce the Prince of Wales, and, ineldentally. Lord Rosebery, to "try for

higher race than the Derby." The Prince of Wales's Derby dinner at Mariborough House was a most festive repast. The dining room was tastefully decorated. All the electroliers were fully lighted, bringing out to perfection the decorative beauty of the table and the dazzling brilliancy of the buffet with its burden of rich silver and gold plate. The finest silver service the Prince possesses was used on this occasion. The menu was edited by the Prince of Wales and the wines were of the finest procurable, including Royal Tawney port, half a century old; Royal White port and sherry, laid down at the time of the Georges; splendid champagne of the vintage of 186 and Madre and Chamberlain of the rarest qualities. Each guest was waited on by a special servant and it was not until morning was far advanced that the last of the guests, who included the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the Duke of York, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duke of St. Albans, the Duke of Devonshir the Earl of Dunraven and Mr. C. D. Rose, drove up St.

There is not the slightest ground for sus-SUNDAY, June 14

the public had unquestionably conceived the idea that Persimmon was a horse which it was prudent to support, and it was actually believed by tens of thousands that various competitor of Western nations. Said he: "I owners were so saturated with slavish, grov-

> The society newspapers comment on the splendor of Mr. William Astor's house party which assembled at Cliveden, on Saturday last, to meet the Prince of Wales. The guests included Lord Roberts, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, the Earl and Countess of Yarborough and Lady Randolph Churchill. This has caused one of the papers to remark that it is likely Lady Churchill will become the second Mrs. Astor, thus reviving an old rumor which seems to be full of vitality. Another organ of society says that Mr. Astor was naturalized a British subject some time ago and predicts that he is going into politics or is "fishing for a title."

The London Figaro devotes much space to the case of Mrs. Florence Maybrick, printing letters from her mother, Baroness De Rouques, and her lawyer. The most virulent articles which have appeared against Mrs. Maybrick, are, according to the lawyer, written by the American portion of the British papers, and her countrymen are said to be assailing her violently, and even at the United States legation hostile influences are

alleged to be at work. The Daily News to-day prints a column interview with Miss Jane Addams, founder of the Hull House, of Chicago, who is now studying the East End of London, in which that lady is quoted as saying that she thinks London is more wicked than Chi-cago, whose faults, she explains, are those of youth, and not anything like the insidi-ousness of vice that is found in the larger continental cities.

The sale of Shakspeare relics from the collection belonging to the Hart family, descendants of the poet's sister Jean, tock place during the week, and brought small prices. An oak writing desk was sold for its. A curious dice and card-box, presented to Shakspeare by some member of the Spanish royal family, went for the same sum. A basket hilted sword, described by Washington Irving, fetched its, and a plaster panel, dated 1606, from the wall of Shakspeare's house, sold for itse.

The next drawing room will be held at Buckingham Palace, by the Princess of Wales, in behalf of the Queen, on Wednesday next, June 10. The United States em-bassador, Mr. Thomas F. Bayard, will pre-sent Mrs. Livingston Schuyler, Miss Grace Lonham and Miss Mitchell, all of New York, and Miss Elizabeth Shelly, of Ala-bama, at the request of the United States Minister to Spain, Mr. Hannis Taylor,

The American line steamship New York, which sailed from Southampton for New York to-day, had among her passengers davit Mr. White was discharged.

Mr. and Mrs. Roswell Miller, Baron Von Heyking, the German minister to China, and Prince Poniatowski, who married Miss Elizabeth Sperry, of San Francisco.

Truth, commenting on the Henley prospects, says: "Neither London nor Thames is likely to have a first-class crew. The old men have passed away and there is none to take their places. It does not look as if Yale will have such a combine against her as her presence demands."

The heat of the past week has been affecting the theaters in the matter of attendance. May Yohe's revival of "Nitouche" met with scant success. / "The Queen's Proctor," at the Royalty, on Tuesday, was well received. The event of the week was "Maglea," at the Lyceum Theater, which was crowded with one of the largest audiences the house ever held. Among those present were Anthony Hope, the Kendals, Oga Nethersole and a host of other celebrities. Opinions differ as to the value of Mrs. Patrick Campbell's "Maglea." Her friends say that it was a success, and that she pre-sented a wonderful interpretation of the part. On the other hand, a portion of the press is of the opinion that she is not equal to the part. Clement Scott, of the Daily Telegraph, severely slates the actress.

Since the news of the failure of Messrs. Abbey, Grau & Schoeffel reached London, many rumors have been current that the artists now under contract to them would ransfer their allegiance to the new Imperial mpany which Colonel Mapleson leson's American representative, now in London, claims to have a cable from New York to the effect that Abbey will lose the Metropolitan Opera House and that the chances are that the Mapleson syndicate will secure it. Mapleson is at present under con-

ract to appear at the Academy of Music. At the second Patti concert, which was given at the Albert Hall on last Wednesday, June 3, the prima donna was assisted by the Royal Welsh ladies' choir. She was also supported by Mesdames Amy Sherwin and Belle Cole, Edward Lloyd and Mr. Stan-

E. S. Willard, whose season terminated at the Garrick Theater last Saturday night, w.ll not be again seen in London for at least twelve months. His American tour will beowing June. In addition to the new play, "The Rogue's Company," which has been a failure in London, it is understood that Mr. Willard will try and secure the American rights for "Rose May," which Charles Wyndham is now producing at the Criterion.

A bazaar in aid of the actors' orphanage fund will be held at the Queen's Hall on the afternoons of June 30 and July 1 and 2. The function, which promises to be one of the events of the season, will be given under the patronage of the Princess of Wales.

JAPAN'S GREAT INDUSTRIES.

Result of Robert P. Porter's Observations in the Mikado's Kingdom. SAN FRANCISCO, June 6 .- Robert P. Porter, well known as United States superinof people believe that the race was arranged been in Japan since March 4. He studied for the Prince's entry to win. Truth says:
"Before the race the comments showed that eling servility that they were doing every-thing possible to smooth the way for the Prince of Wales's colt."

am satisfied, after looking over the industrial situation, that Japan has taken its position with the great civilized nations of the carth for expert weavers. I also paid particular ing her vessels and property. see no reason why the exports of cotton to China and India will not reach \$50,000,000 the textile industry of Japan may reach near- contrary purport are exhibited. And when lf we propose to let him dictate what bills ly \$100,000,000 this year. Some of the other it is alleged that the abandonment of these are to be passed we might as well go home." try, where I found children of seven and eight years working for a cent a day, and to 6 cents a day were current wages for a day of twelve to fourteen hours. In some of the manufacturing regions the schools had the manufacturing regions the schools had benefit really accrued to the United States the amendment. He continued: "This occupant of the presidential chair had done number that there might be a supply of chil-dren to make matting. The wonder to me is that Japan has become so important a manufacturer without becoming a purchasing by insistence on the course of diplomatic negotiations, such re-sult gave no pretext for taxing the gov-ernment with liability to the claimants. "Without noticing the other considerations Speaking of the foreign trade, the student of figures says: "Japan's foreign trade has

one from \$78,000,000 in 1885 to \$296,000,000 in 895, which is nearly half the Pacific trade. In my opinion it is sure to increase as Japan secures more and more of the markets."

Yankees Will Build Ships for Japan. SAN FRANCISCO, June 6 .- S. Asano, one Japan, will arrive in San Francisco on the next steamer from the Orient with connext steamer from the Orient with con-tracts in his possession for the building of two war ships for Japan. One of these, it is understood, will go to the Union iron works, in this city, and the other to the Cramps Company, in Philadelphia. Another important matter connected with the coming visit of Asano to the Pacific coast is the opening of a new steamship line between Tokio and the Pacific coast.

John L. White Exonerated. NEW YORK, June 6 .- John L. White, the vice president and treasurer of the White locomotive works at Buffalo, N. Y., recently arrested on the allegation of forgery and embezzlement, has been exonerated. When Mr. White was arraigned to-day in the police court, an affidavit by Mr. McKenzie, president of the company, and on whose complaint White was arrested, was read. omplaint White was arrested, was read,

### LECTURED BY GROVER

CONGRESS SCOLDED AGAIN IN AN-OTHER LONG VETO MESSAGE.

General Deficiency Bill Returned to the House with President Cleveland's Disapproval.

AND THE CHOUTEAU "STEAL" VEN-TILATED AND CRITICISED.

Attempt to Pass the Measure Over the Veto Defeated in the House by a Vote of 40 to 149.

ANOTHER BILL INTRODUCED

"RAILROADED" THROUGH AT ONCE AND SENT TO THE SENATE.

Objectionable Provisions First Eliminated-Angry Debate Bordering on the Sensational.

WASHINGTON, June 6 .- President Cleveland to-day sent a massage to the House of Representatives vetoing the general de- account of these claims, 152 represent the over the veto, but the motion was lost. The vote stood 40 yeas to 449 nays. Mr. Cleveland's message follows:

"To the House of Representatives:
"I hereby return, without my approval,
House bill numbered 8,293, entitled 'An act making appropriations to supply deficiency in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and for prior years and for other purposes."
"To the extent that the Constitution has devolved on the President a participation in legislation, I suppose his action on bills presented to him for approval involves a

duty to be performed like others pertaining to his office, with care and circumspection and in full view of his responsibility to th people and his obligation to subserve the public welfare. It is difficult to understand why, under the Constitution, it should be approval except to exercise of executive judgment, and vite independent executive action. The pleasant incidents which accompany power would tempt its avoidance if such course did not involve an abandonment constitutional duty, and assent to legislatio for which the executive is not willing to share the responsibility. I regret that I am constrained to disprove an important appro priation bill so near the close of the present session of Congress, I have, however, by immediate action, after the receipt of the bill, endeavored to delay, as little as possible, a reconsideration of this proposed legislation, though I am thus obliged to content myself with a less complete explanation of my objections than would otherwise be sub

"This bill is, in many of its features, far emoved from a legitimate deficiency bill removed from a legitimate deficiency bili, and it contains a number of appropriations which seem to me to be exceedingly questionable. Without noticing in detail many of these items, I shall refer to two of them which, in my judgment, justify my action in the premises. The bill appropriates \$1.027,314.09 for a partial payment on claims which originated in depredations on our commerce by French cruisers and vessels during the closing years of the late century. during the closing years of the late century having congressional experience, as they ment, with occasional intervals of repose for nearly one hundred years. These claims are based on the allegations that the French, being at war with England, seized and condemned many American vessels and cargoes in violation of the rules of international law and treaty provisions, and contrary to the duty she owed to our country as a neutral power and to our citizens; that by reason of these acts claims arose in favor of such of our citizens as were damni-fied against the French nation, which claims our government attempted to enforce, and the year 1800 these claims were abandoned or relinquished in consideration of the re-linquishment of certain claims which France harged against us. Upon these statements it is insisted by those interested that we, as a nation, having reaped a benefit in our escape from these French demands against us through the abandonment of the claims of our citizens against France, the govern-ment became equitably bound as between

itself and its citizens to pay the claims thus NOT ENTITLED TO INDEMNITY. "I do not understand it to be asserted that there exists any legal liability against the these claims. At the term of the Supreme Chouteau claim was included. I do not lis five feet high and rests upon a granite pedestal twelve feet high. The figure is cost tumed in a typical colonial frock and knee ing and grazing lands were passed.

Opinion concerning them and the action of it." If any of the Senate claims had been breeches. The statue is cast in golden Mr. Loud, chairman of the postor from Japan on the Peru yesterday. He has Congress in appropriating for their payment, proposed in the House, Mr. Cannon conof gratuity-payments of grace and not of right.' From the time the plan was conceived to charge the government with the payment of these claims they have abided situation, that Japan has taken its position with the great civilized nations of the earth and has become an important factor in the commerce of the world. During my stay in Japan I think I visited more than 200 mills, factories and shops, including every important industry. The weaving or spinning of textile constitutes the most important industry. There are fully a million weavers returned in the census, of which 950,000 are females. This tremendous force of weavers has enabled Japan not only to supply nearly has enabled Japan not only to supply nearly in war with the French nation. This posi-all her own wants, but extend her exports tion seems to be sustained by an opinion of of textile from \$551,990 in 1885 to \$22,177,626 in the Attorney-general of the United States, 1895, an increase of more than forty fold.

"In the investigation of the silk industry I spent some time, where I found the current after that time. We had certainly abrogated wages for female weavers from 3 to 4 cents | treaties with France and our cruisers and per day for young girls, to 10 and 15 cents armed ships were roaming the seas, captur-

"So, also, when it is asserted that validity of these claims was acknowledged in the treaty negotiations by the represenefore another decade. The total value of tatives of France, their declarations to a \$100,000,000 this year. Some of the other it is alleged that the abandonment of these adustries were the rug-makers of the councillation claims against France was in consideration by insistence on their settlement in the course of diplomatic negotiations, such reand contentions arising from the alleged origin of these claims, a brief reference to their treatment in the past and the development of their presentation may be usefu and pertinent. It is, I believe, somewhat the fashion in interested quarters to speak of the failure by the government to pay these claims as such neglect as amounts to repudiation and a denial of justice to citizens who have suffered. Of course the original claimants have for years been beyond the reach of relief; but as their descendants in each generation become more numerous the volume of advocacy, importunity and accusation correspondingly increases. If injustice has been done in the refusal of these claims, it began early in the present century and may be charged against men then in public life more conversant than we can be with the facts involved, and whose honesty and sense of right ought to be secure beyond

> EARLY LEGISLATION. "As early as 1802 a committee of the House of Representatives reported the fact connected with these claims, but apparently without speaking of the arguments of the veto.
>
> Mr. Brumm declared that they were "intended as a cheat, a fraud and a falsehood."
>
> When he had finished Mr. Sayers asserted that "the language of the gentieman from Pennsylvania is not only unparliamentary.
>
> Senate, followed by the passage of a resolution declaring that the relief asked by the the moral lectures that the President sees.
>
> Speaking of the arguments of the veto.
>
> Mr. Brumm declared that they were "intended as a cheat, a fraud and a falsehood."
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> When he had finished Mr. Sayers asserted that "the language of the gentieman from Pennsylvania is not only unparliamentary, but absolutely indecent."
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> Mr. Willis—Why do you not protest against the moral lectures that the President sees.
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>
> Mr. Willis—Why do you not protest against the moral lectures that the President sees.

memorialists and petitioners ought not to be granted. In 1822, and again in 1824, adverse granted. In 1822, and again in 1824, adverse committee reports on the subject were made to the House, concluding with similar resolutions. The presumption against these claims arising from such unfavorable reports and resolutions, and from the failure of Congress to provide for their payment at a time so near the events on which they are based, cannot be destroyed by the interested cry of injustice and neglect of the rights of our citizens.

"Until 1846 these claims were from time to time pressed on the attention of Congress time pressed on the attention of Congress with varying fortunes, but never with favorable legislative action. In that year, however, a bill was passed for their ascertainever, a bill was passed for their ascertainment and satisfaction, and \$5,000,000 was appropriated for their payment. This bill was vetoed by President Polk, who declared that he could 'perceive no legal or equitable ground on which this appropriation can rest.' This veto was sustained by the House of Representatives. Nine years afterward, in 1855, another bill was passed similar to the one last mentioned, and appropriating for the settlement of these claims a like sum of the settlement of these claims a like sum of money. This bill was also vetoed, President Pierce concluding a thorough discussion of its merits with these words: 'In view of what has been said there would seem to be no ground on which to raise a liability of the United States unless it be the assumption that the United States are to be considered the insurer and guarantor of all claims of whatever nature which any individual citizen may have against a for-eign nation.' This veto was also sustained by the House of Representatives. I think it will be found that in all bills proposed for the payment of these claims the sum to be appropriated for that purpose did not exceed five million dollars.

"It is now estimated that the claims already passed on with those still pending for examination in the Court of Claims may amount to \$25,000,000. This indicates either that the actual sufferers or those nearer to them in time and blood than the present claimants underestimated their losses or that there has been a great development in the manner of their presentation. Notwith-standing persistent efforts to secure payment from the government and the importunity of those interested, no appropriation has ever been made for that purpose except a little more than \$1,200,000, which was placed in the general deficiency bill in the very last hours of the session of Congress on March, 3, 1891.

THE BENEFICIARIES

"In the long list of beneficiaries who are

their policies, undertook and agreed to bear and took upon themselves all risks and perils of the seas-men-of-war, fire, enemies, rovers, thieves, jettyson, letters of mark and countermark, surprisals, takings at sea, arrests, restraints and detainments of all kings princes or people of what nation, condition or quality wnatsoever. The premiums recelved on these policies were large and the that the business of insurance is entered on with the expectation that the premiums re ceived will pay all losses and yield a profit to the insurers in addition; and yet, without any showing that the business did not re-

suit in a profit to these insurance claim-ants, it is proposed that the government shall indemnify them against the precise risks they undertook, notwithstanding the fact that the money appropriated is not to be paid except by way of gratuity payments as of grace and not of right.' The appropriations to indemnify against insurance losses rest on weaker grounds, it seems to me, than of those of owners, but in the light of all the facts and circumstances surrounding the spoliation claims, as they are called, none of them, in my opinion, should be paid by the government.
"Another item in this bill which seems to me especially objectionable is an appropria-tion in favor of Charles P. Chouteau, survivor, etc., of \$174,445.75 in full satisfaction of all claims arising out of the construction of the ironclad steam battery Etlah. The contract for the construction of this battery was made by the government with Charles W. McCord during the war, and he was to be paid therefor the sum of \$386,000. He was paid this sum and \$210,991 for extras, and in May, 1864, gave his receipt in full. The assignee of McCord in bankruptcy assigned to Chouteau and his associates in 1868 all claims of McCord against the United States for the

precise extras for which he had receipte in full two years before. Chouteau brough suit in the Court of Claims for such extras and was defeated. I cannot gather from the facts I have been able to collect concerning this appropriation that it is justified on any ground. In 1891 my immediate preto be examined again by the Court of Claims, If the additional payment proposed in this bill was made, the cost of the battery in question would be almost double that of "I have determined to submit this incom-plete presentation of my objections to this oill at once, in order that Congress may

act thereon without embarrassment, or the interruption of plans for an early adjourn ment. GROVER CLEVELAND."

ACTION OF THE HOUSE. Failure of an Effort to Pass Over the Veto-Another Bill Adopted. When the reading of the veto was concluded there was considerable applause from those members of the House who had opposed the claims. Chairman Cannon, of the appropriations committee, arose after the reading and said: "In my judgment, if the Senate amendment covering seven hundred items and aggregating two millions had been fully understood the House would have not voted for it. If we had known that, fastgovernment on account of its relation to ened as a leech under false pretenses, the said: 'We think that payments thus pre- tinued, they would have been stricken out vetoed, with the omission of the claims put

> in by the Senate. Mr. Adams-Suppose we should refuse to pass the bill over the veto and then refuse a two-thirds vote to suspend the rules?
> To this Mr. Cannon replied: "If Congress refuses to pass a bill appropriating for the ordinary expense of the government without 700 claims fastened on by the Senate, there is nothing but a healthy public senti-ment to fall back on." (Applause.)
>
> Mr. Richardson suggested that as the President had not objected to the Southern war claims they should remain in the new bill, but Mr. Cannon declared that they would be subject to a point of order.
>
> Thereupon Mr. Mahon spoke with great warmth. "I want to put against the gentie-man at the other end of the avenue men like Calhoun, Clay and Webster," he said, "and I prefer to take their judgment on legal questions rather than that of the man who now occupies the presidential chair. He was repudiated by his own party; he was repudiated by the courts of the United States, and now he proposed to repudiate Congress. This is not a matter for the President to settle. Mr. Grosvenor said the President had cupant of the presidential chair had done more to bring into disrepute the veto power than all his predecessors, because he has defied public opinion, defied Congress and trampled on the rights of Congress to appripriate money for the expenses of the government. The President in a recent message," Mr. Grosvenor concluded, "had said that patriotism in this country was at a low ebb, but it would be news to the people of this country, who were counting the few remaining days that the President had in office, that they must look to him for

Mr. Dockery supported the veto, on the ground that bills appropriating money for the support of the government should not degenerate into claim bills. Mr. Brumm, as chairman of the committee on claims, believed the policy of adding claims to appropriation bil's to be a bad one, and then provoked a tempest when he continued, speaking of the veto, "setting aside the billingsgate." "I call the gentleman to order," shouted Mr. Sayers. "He has no right to indulge in such talk regarding the President."
Mr. Brumm shouted back excitedly: "I am

responsible for all I say and am ready to answer for it at the proper time."
"Your responsibility," yelled Mr. Sayers, in a sarcastic tone, "does not amount to anytorted Mr. Brumm.

Speaking of the arguments of the veto

uations that he indulged in? Mr. Sayers-The President is fulfilling his

Mr. Sayers—The President is fulfilling his constitutional duty.

Mr. Cannon, chairman of the committee on appropriations, declared that there were one hundred insurance claims in the bill, notwithstanding Mr. Grosvenor's denial. He had differed from the President radically, but always respectfully, but he agreed with the President in his veto. "This amendment should never have gone in the bill," he said. "It is a whitened sepulcher filled with dead men's bones." (Applause.)

The question of passing the bill over the veto was then put to the House and the vote on the roll call was—yeas. 40; nays, 149. Mr. Cannon then sent to the cierk's desk the substitute bill. Mr. Richardson protested against the bill because in it Mr. Cannon had "vetoed not only the French spoliation claims and the Chouteau claim disapproved by the President, but also the Southern war claims which the President had not mentioned and had given the committee no opportunity to pass on the bill.

Mr. Evans and Mr. Wellington pleaded for the Southern war claims and the latter incidentally said that he had heard that a Republican and a Democratic member of the appropriations committee had assured the President that if he vetoed the bill they would see that the House passed such a bill as he wanted.

In reply Mr. Cannon said: "The deficiency In reply Mr. Cannon said: "The deficiency would see that the House passed such a bill as he wanted.

In reply Mr. Cannon said: "The deficiency bill is dead as Julius Caesar. We are all anxious to get away." He was interrupted with "No! No!" and he remarked, "Well. then, stay if you want to." He explained that he had prepared the new bill because there was not time for the committee to frame a new one, and had omitted the Bowman act claims because they could not be put in a bill originating in the House, under the rules, and should not so long as he had the power to make a point of order. the power to make a point of order. This provoked a tumult, in which Mr. Can-non yelled: "I do not believe the House cares to follow the lead of the gentleman from Maryland."

Mr. Wellington retorted: "The House will not go wrong if it does in this matter." He was called to order by the Speaker. The vote on the passage of the bill was: Ayes, 172; nays, 43-a wide margin over the necessary two-thirds to pass a bill under suspension of the rules.

Mr. Hardy Presided. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, June 6 .- During consideration of the deficiency appropriation bill this afternoon, Speaker Reed called Representaof Representatives vetoing the general de-ficiency bill. As soon as the message was read an attempt was made to pass the bill those who lost as insurers of such vessel or cargoes. These insurers, by the terms of Hardy proved himself an able parliament arian and acquitted himself with great credit as presiding officer.

NATIONAL SAENGERFEST.

Pittsburg Ready for Cleveland to Press the Button Monday Evening.

PITTSBURG, June 6 .- Pittsburg is in holilay attire in honor of the twenty-eighth national saengerfest of the North American Saengerbund, which convenes here Monday evening. But few delegates have arrived so far, but to-morrow and Monday every train is expected to bring its quota, and when President Cleveland touches the electric button, formally opening the saengerfest on Monday evening, there will be thousands of tions at the new Exposition Music Hall, where the meetings and concerts will be held, were completed this evening. The work has been most artistically done, and the hall presents a beautiful and attractive appearance to the eye of every beholder. The national colors of Germany and the United States are harmoniously blended in all the decorations. Great streamers of red, white, black and blue reach from all sides to the high dome of the auditorium. The great lyre to be lighted by electricity by President Cleveland touching the button hangs at the rear of the great stage, in ful view of the entire audience. On each side are mammoth portraits of the leading musical composers. On the right wall are the pictures of Beethoven, Mozart and Haydn. On the left are those of Wagner, Mendelssohn and Schubert. These are handsomely draped with flags. High over the stage is a huge picture of a lyre, on each side of which is a banner inscribed in large letters, "Twenty-eighth National Sagngerfest, 1896 Plits-burg and Allegheny. There are also large shields bearing the names of S. C. Foster, F. Abt and Hans Sachs. Flags and bunting and natural garlands are so arranged as to produce a most beautiful picture.

The saengerfest will be in session four or five days. During that time there will be five concerts, in which 3,000 vocalists, representing over 100 German singing so-cieties throughout the country, will partici-pate. On Tuesday there will be a grand street parade and Thursday a monster pic-

JOSEPH MEDILL'S GIFT.

Statue of Benjamin Franklin Un-

veiled in Lincoln Park, Chicago. CHICAGO, June 6.-This afternoon the statue of Benjamin Franklin, given by Joseph Medill to the old-time Printers' Association, and by that body to the commissioners of Lincoln Park, was unveiled in in the United State. It is the work of S. H. bronze. The base is without ornament. On the face of the graceful pedestal is carved "Franklin" in plain block letters. Mr. Medil made an eloquent address in presenting the statue. Alderman Kahler accepted the statue in behalf of the Old-time Printers' Association and transferred it to the Lincoln Park commissioners, William Penn Nixon accepting it in behalf of the latter. H. D. Estabrook delivered the oration of the

SHOT HER RIVAL.

Vengeance of a Wife Wrenked on Her

Husband's Paramour. FORT SMITH, Ark., June 6 .- Shortly after 9 o'clock last night, on South Sixth street, Mrs. Fagan Bourland shot twice and fatally wounded Maud Allen, and then fired at her own husband. The shooting was the result of an intrigue of long standing between Bourland and the Allen woman and has not been unexpected in view of less serious difficulties that have occurred from time to time. Bourland is quite wealthy and his wife a most estimable lady and a and his wife a most estimable lady and a leader in local society. She has not been arrested and probably will not be. Three shots were fired, one taking effect in the Allen woman's left breast and the other alongside the head. The last shot struck a rock and bounced against Bourland's leg. Mrs. Bourland disguised herself by blacking her face in order that she might come on the couple unknown. It is thought that the Allen woman will not live an will not live.

ARMENIANS MURDERED.

Family of Three All Shot in the Rend

Kuen, aged thirty, Armenians, were found five miles from Fresno this morning, all having been shot in the back of the bead, The murdered people lived on a small ranch. The bodies were found a mile from home, near an irrigation ditch. The sheriff believes he has a clew to the murderer. The father was one of the oldest Armenian set-

WANTS A SLICE OF CHICAGO.

tlers in the county and was well known.

David W. Keen After Three Millions' Worth of Real Estate.

CHICAGO, June 6 .- David W. Keen, who owns some Valentine scrip, began ejectment proceedings to-day against the city of Chicago, the Chicago Public Library and the Grand Army Hali and Memorial Associa-

CONGRESSMEN ANXIOUS TO GET AWAY FROM WASHINGTON.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Nothing to Prevent Adjournment Tuesday Night, Except the Obstinacy of Members of the Senate.

HOUSE HAS DONE ITS PART

AND IS AWAITING ACTION OF SENA-TORS ON A FEW MEASURES.

Conference Reports on the Naval and Sundry Civil Bills Again Rejected by the Upper Branch.

QUORUMS HARD TO MAINTAIN

MANY MEMBERS OF BOTH HOUSES HAVE ALREADY SLIPPED AWAY.

And Others Will Leave Soon to Attend the St. Louis Convention-Filled Cheese Bill Signed.

WASHINGTON, June 6 .- The congressional situation to-night indicates an ability to adjourn to-night, although any determined postpone adjournment several days. At the clos of the session of the Senate to-day were but forty-six Senators present, than a quorum. By Monday night

d not be a quorum, or at least not in that could be sustained if a few mators should withhold their votes when the roll is called, In the House a quorum can be maintained

for several days, but not long if by fillbustering tactics the Senate should determine the defeat of one of the appropriation bills. In case of a failure to maintain a quorum absentees could be sent for, but many Seaators are either members of the national committee or delegates to the Republ convention, and would not likely return until after the St. Louis convention. Despite strangers within the city gates. The decora- the fact that some threats are being made by Senators, the general belief to-night to that they will be induced to yield to the almost universal wish of their colleagues to adjourn early in the week. The leaders on both sides believe final adjournment can be affected not later than Tuesday evening.

HOUSE READY TO ADJOURN. All Essential Business Disposed of

Yesterday Afternoon. WASHINGTON, June 6.- The House cleared its decks for adjournment to-day by disposing of all the essential business before it, which consisted of conference reports on appropriation bills. The President's veto of the general deficiency appropriation bill proved effectual, as the House by a vote of 40 to 149 refused to pass the bul over the veto, and sent to the Senate omitting the French spoilation and other claims which had incurred the presidential opposition. Although there was little debate on the Indian bill conference report which involved a compromise extending government aid to church schools for another year, when it came to a vote the compromise was rejected by the narrow vote of 58 to 65, nic at Aliquippa Grove. On Friday it is hoped to organize the North American Saen-An amendment authorizing the States to make liens on arid lands to cover expenses gerbund into a permanent organization. On Wednesday the various Swiss turning socie-ties in attendance will hold a national fesof reclamation was adopted, and a bill passed limiting mail which can be franked.

to written and printed matter. The House waited twenty minutes again to-day at the opening of the session for the appearance of a quorum and Speaker Reed admonished the members to be in attendance promptly hereafter as their loss of valuable each order adopted Under the special terday the House then proceeded to consider bills, under suspension of the rules, when the House adjourned on the last suc pension day extending the jurisdiction of United States courts in the Indian Terri-Park, the noted sculptor. The bronze figure | tory and providing for the laying out of towns, the leasing of coal, timber, farm-

Mr. Loud, chairman of the postoffice com-

mittee, moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill to amend the law defining fourth-class mail matter. The amendment related solely to franked matter, confining it to printed or, written matter. At present all "official matter" can be franked, Mr. Loud explained that the mails were gorged with all sorts of government supplies. Last year a million and a quarter points went through the Washington office.
Mr. Cannon said he could see no reason why
government matter should not be handled
by the Postoffice Department instead of the
express companies Mr. Loud replied
that this matter could be handled by
express companies for one-fourth of what if
cost the government. He volunteered the
opinion that it cost the government twice
as much to transport the mails as it should.
Mr. Kyle advocated the passage of the bill.
It was passed—102 to 35. It was passed-102 to 35. Mr. Powers, chairman of the Pac railroad committee, moved to suspend rules and pass a bill to define the rig of purchasers under mortgages of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company authorized by the act of April 20, 1871. Mr. Powers explained that the purpose of the bil was to enable the bondholders of two sec tions of this road to organize th tions of this road to organize themselves into a corporation on the completion of the foreclosure proceedings now pending. It was criticised by several members, and finally Mr. Powers withdrew it.

The Speaker then laid before the House the President's message vetoing the general deficiency bill. After it had been read and discussed an attempt was made to pass it over the veto, but it failed.

The conference report on the sundry civil The conference report on the sundry appropriation bill was reported by Mr.

non. The House voted to agree to the Ben-ate amendment, which authorized liens of the arid lands ceded to States by the Carey Near Their California Ranch.

FRESNO, Cal., June 6. — The bodies of Steve Shammarian, aged fifty-five, his son Benjamin, aged nineteen, and daughter

The Head act to cover the cost of reclamation, after an amendment had been added at the suggestion of Mr. Lacey, of Iowa, vesting the sole authority to make the liens in the States. The bill was sent back for further conference on the public building amendments, the House rejecting motions to acoriginal propositions in the naval bill and sent it back to conference. The conference report on the postoffice ap-propriation bill was adopted. In explanation of the Indian app

In explanation of the Indian appropriation bill conference report, which he called up, Mr. Sherman said that the House conferees had given notice that they would never accept the "old settlers" or Cherokee claims provision, but had offered to refer the matter to the Court of Claims. This the Seate conferees refused and a compromise was reached, instructing the Secretary of the Interior to retain the money so that the question could be decided in the next session.

The compromise to end appropriations for sectarian schools on July 1, 1897, inspired an eloquent speech from Mr. Fitzgerald. He asserted that millions had been spent in building Indian schools on the understanding that they would receive government aid. Millions they would receive government aid. Million of the property of the Catholic Church was to be destroyed without justice or fairness hundreds of children were to be turne adrift without means for their education. I Masaschusetts the people were pursued by secret un-American order, and while a Catholic Church had never interested itself politics it might be driven to adopt the as methods employed against it. The resocion for the acceptance of the Margue